Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-87-182

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Dominican Republic

Trade Union Leader Dies in Havana

FL181918 Santo Domingo Radio Popular in Spanish 0952 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] The General Central Organization of Workers [CGT] [words indistinct] yesterday afternoon (?informed) their members of the death of one of its leaders, Julio de Pena Valdes.

Francisco Antonio Santos, CGT secretary general, said that Pena Valdez died early yesterday in the immunology-surgical [word indistinct] hospital in Havana City, Cuba, where he was receiving medical treatment. He said that the trade union movement and workers are losing one of their most outstanding leaders with the death of Pena Valdez, assistant CGT secretary general and former secretary general of the association.

The CGT is making all the arrangements for the (?return of the body) and the burial. The workers and the people will be notified within the next few hours of the arrangements made with the central organization of workers in Cuba.

Antonio Santos invited all workers to bid farewell to the person who always accompanied them in their struggle and to participate in these activities.

Haiti

Soldiers Reportedly Fire on Demonstrators

PA182152 Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 18 Sep (AFP)—A local correspondent has told AFP by telephone that this morning soldiers arrested many people—over 50 according to some reports—at the populous neighborhood of Raboteau in Gonaives, the fourth largest city in Haiti, 152 km northwest of the capital city.

The correspondent also said that two civilians were hit by shots fired by the soldiers. The soldiers said they shot after being stoned by the people.

The military have occupied Raboteau since 9 September in order to find three youths who fought against Duvalier's regime and are accused of drug trafficking.

Jean Tatoune, Joe Lucie, and Flauvel Saint Vil denied the charges and said that they are being targeted for having reported a network of informers linked to the Army.

Haitian private radio station Haiti Inter announced today that approximately 10 people were wounded — some of them very seriously—by shots fired by a military detachment that entered Tabary, northeast of Port-au-Prince.

The soldiers were looking for local residents who killed three people last night. The soldiers arrested many people, especially women, according to Radio Haiti Inter.

According to statements given to the radio station, the local residents were tired of so much crime in the neighborhood, so some of them ambushed a group of thieves during the night and killed three people, including a driver for the national palace who was linked to the Army.

According to the statements, one of the victims admitted,before dying,that he belonged to a group of thieves.

The local military authorities denied that version and stated that the group of people had gone there to consult a "Doctor Feuille" (a man who practices traditional Haitian Indian medicine, often linked to Buddhism).

National Concerted Action Front Proposal

FL182330 Port-au-Prince Radio Antilles Internationales in French 1700 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The National Concerted Action Front [Front National de Concertation—FNC] held its first news conference this morning at the Holiday Inn Le Plaza Hotel. Edriss Raymond, Victor Benoit, Serge Gilles, Mrs Raymonde Joseph, and Joseph Maxi were present at the conference, as representatives of the front. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording—in progress] [Unidentified speaker]...wish to advise the Haitian people and the entire world of the creation of the National Concerted Action Front. It is the result of much discussion and debate among the manifold civil, religious, labor, and political sectors, associations, and organizations which give structure to and actuate Haitian society and express the various demands of society on a national level. More precisely, the FNC is the coming together of the Group of 57, 18 provincial Coordinating Committees, and sectors of the civilian society. This front has equipped itself with a plenary assembly, a national committee, and a general secretariat. It professes to be unitarian, open, and unabashedly democratic. Its decisions are reached by consensus, and, when needed, by majority vote. Its objective is to struggle, using all means provided by the Constitution of 1987, to prevent a resurgence of vile fascism. Its line of action (?will be) determined by subjects brought up and amply debated in the plenary assembly, defined by the federal secretariat, and accepted by the national committee, (?and) will constitute the FNC's guide and its agenda of activities.

Furthermore, the current concern these days is this climate of insecurity which bands of Tontons Macoutes armed and tolerated by the CNG are trying to impose on the Haitian people with the obvious goal of organizing the elections in favor of revanchist, vindictive, macoute sectors. In order to do this, they must return to the horrible times of Francois Duvalier, beginning by terrorizing and intimidating the population with a view to isolating it from the democratic sector and forcing the democratic sector to stand aside the elections. This is a strategy of fear, which has nothing to do with the hope for change brought by the events of 7 February 1986.

The FNC is taking into consideration the fact that the democratic forces and the Haitian people struggled long and hard to force the CNG to leave power. The popular will, strongly and massively expressed, through long strikes and numerous demonstrations, has stated clearly and unequivocally to the CNG that the nation no longer acknowledges it and it should retire. The CNG has answered that this popular will means nothing to it; and by so doing, has admitted that it is following orders from elsewhere.

The democratic movements are, for the time being, obliged to change tactics, vis-a-vis the brute force of an army which kills civilians and innocents mercilessly. Since we refuse to embark upon an escalation of violence, escalation which would turn Haiti into another Lebanon or El Salvador, we will remain on the battle turf we have chosen and on which we defeated Jean-Claude Duvalier—the turf of democratic combat. Especially since we today have a major weapon, the Constitution of 29 March 1987.

We have forced the CNG to (?show its true colors). For the entire world now, the CNG is an arbitrary government which has embarked upon the path of state terrorism. This government is laying a trap for us. It is creating a general climate of insecurity in the country aimed at forcing democrats to refrain from participating in elections. In order not to fall into this trap and to counter this tactic, we have decided to encourage the Haitian people to participate in elections, while continuing the struggle to have their legitimate demands satisfied.

If we do not go to elections, we leave them a clear field to put in power a legal team of evil-doers, and therefore legitimate—in quotes—and which will once again be able to use all the state structures against the Haitian people. You can well understand that we must not give them this gift. We will go to the polls with a united people.

We have already uncovered and revealed their strategy—to ensure that fear reigns so that there can be no electoral campaign or massive voting, in a terrified country. In order to counter this strategy, we suggest that the democratic forces sign, publicly, through the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP], a security pact with the provisional government. We will give the explicit terms of this contract later.

Furthermore, the entire country must mobilize, form surveillance and self-defense committees, use the rights established in the 1987 Constitution, and seek the support of democrats all over the world to prevent fear from being instilled in the people, as was the case during the 29 years of Duvalier dictatorship. [Words indistinct] rendered possible by a peace resembling death imposed in 1957 by Gen Antonio Th. Kebreau and maintained until the departure of Jean-Claude Duvalier. [Break in reception]...oppose, to the strategy of fear. Mobilization, organization, and unity are essential to guarantee peace and security for the citizens, and to organize truly democratic elections. This is the path that one must follow to achieve democracy and development. [end recording]

The FNC also proposed a security pact between the Haitian Government and the civilian society. This 10-point pact, (?would be) signed in the presence of the representatives of the CEP, the Episcopal Conference, the Federation of Protestants, and (?would) legally bind the parties signing it to recognize the authority of the CEP.

[Begin recording—in progress] [Unidentifired speaker] ...between the Government of Haiti, represented by the Ministry of the Interior and the General Headquarters of the Haitian Armed Forces, and the civilian society, represented by the democratic organizations, the political parties, various social groups, socio-professional associations, and groups affiliated to various churches.

A: The government agrees to:

1. Clearly show, with specific actions, that it is willing to create a climate of peace and security in Haiti. These actions should be: the release of persons arrested for political reasons and through illegal procedures not authorized by the Constitution; the effective disarming of the Macoutes; the expulsion from the Army of the Macoutes incorporated into it since 7 February, 1987; the transfer of members of the Armed Forces who are accused by the public hue and cry of [words indistinct] and arbitrary acts against the population; the reshuffling of the ministerial cabinet as established in Article 267 of the Constitution; banning policemen and soldiers from using firearms during demonstrations; banning the use of physical violence—especially blows and beatings—against persons under arrest.

2. Stop repressive action against the civilian population by military or paramilitary groups.

3. Make public the results of the investigations of the murder of Louis Eugene Athis on 2 August 1987 and the attack on a group of priests in Freycineau on 23 August 1987.

4. Stop the anticommunist campaign being waged in a (?primitive) and systematic manner by members of the rural police and former Macoutes against all representatives of the democratic sector or peasants and religious associations.

5. Sanction appropriately any civilian or member of the Armed Forces guilty of violating the rights of citizens, or responsible of abuses and arbitrary acts.

6. Ensure the security of candidates in their trips, and provide security at any meetings they may organize.

7. Guarantee the security of the representatives of candidates and political parties and groups locally.

8. Guarantee the operation of surveillance brigades by ensuring that they will be assisted by uniformed police forces.

9. Make certain that the television station—Television Nationale—respects the rules of objectivity and does not allow itself to be manipulated in reporting news or pseudo-news.

B. The representatives of the civilian society, political parties, candidates, democratic groups, religious associations, and unions agree to:

1. Adhere to electoral procedures as determined by law and to the decisions of the CEP.

2. Keep the authorities informed of their trips and meetings so that the authorities can ensure that necessary security is provided.

3. Contribute to maintain a safe climate, by refraining from verbal or physical violence.

4. Help the CEP by all means within their power to organize elections within the order prescribed by law. [end recording]

High-Ranking Army Officers Reshuffled
FL190130 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] We have learned from a reliable source that several high-ranking Army officers have been reshuffled within the Haitian Armed Forces. Col Fritz Romelus, who was the head of the Leopard Corps, has become the commanding officer in charge of supervision of ports and airports. Col Abelard Denis is no longer the commanding officer of the Military Department of the Northeast; he is now the commanding officer of the Leopard Corps. Lt. Col Pierre Nicolas Hyppolite, who was the commanding officer of the Peligre military detachment, has been named commanding officer of the Military Department of the Northeast.

The same source says that other transfers have been effected within the Haitian Armed Forces. We will pursue this matter, and will inform you.

Union Plans 21 September Strike
FL191418 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] The central organization committee of the Haitian Transportation Union [Sendika Transpot Ayisyen], CSTH [acronym as heard], for public transportation drivers in Port-au-Prince, asks all sectors in Haiti to unite to effect a real change in the country.

In view of the current troubled situation, the CSTH thinks that the drivers union has a responsibility to the nation. For this reason, CSTH is holding an important general assembly on Friday, 18 September, at 1700 at its headquarters on the Rue des Miracles. The meeting's main goal is to discuss the matter of the strike on Monday, 21 September. The secondary reason for the meeting is the departure of CSTH President Pierrot Thelusma, who has left for a foreign country.

They ask that all drivers attend this large important meeting. They say: Long live democracy! Long live free and independent unions!

The note is signed for CSTH by (Daceus Louisius), who is its secretary-general.

Nicaragua

Opposition Daily LA PRENSA Reopens

Madrigal Comments

PA201649 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1632 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] San Jose—The Nicaraguan daily newspaper *La Prensa*, which has been closed by the Sandinist government since 26 June 1986, has been authorized to resume publication beginning today, Saturday, without restrictions of any kind. The announcement was made in this capital by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal.

The decision to reopen the newspaper was made by President Daniel Ortega following intensive efforts in the last 24 hours by Foreign Minister Madrigal. These efforts were made in the framework of the peace agreements for Central America signed by the heads of state of the region on 7 August in Guatemala.

Government Lifts Ban

PA200339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0314 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] San Jose, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said today that the Nicaraguan Government authorized the circulation, "without any kind of censorship," of the opposition daily *La Prensa*, which had been closed for over 1 year.

The Costa Rican Foreign Minister arrived tonight in San Jose from Managua. On his arrival at the San Jose airport, he said that the Sandinist authorities and the newspaper publishers reached an agreement today after intensive negotiations conducted throughout the day.

Ramirez Mercado on Agreements, LA PRENSA

PA210022 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2213 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Statements by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado at the First Baptist Church of Managua; live—broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...spiritual, which we are receiving in this act to continue our difficult work for peace and reconciliation in Nicaragua.

Since the reconciliation commission was organized, the Nicaraguan Government has tried to fulfill its commitments to the agreements signed by the five Central American presidents in the meeting held in Guatemala, and whose results are known as Esquipulas II.

As it is generally known in Nicaragua and abroad, our government has exerted itself to build a spirit of peace and reconciliation through concrete actions.

These actions are the steps we are taking to fulfill the peace agreements. You all know—because you have read the agreements that all good Nicaraguans should meditate on—that the commitments made by the Nicaraguan Government are clearly subject to the actions of other parties, persons, and governments to fulfill their own commitments in the search for peace in Nicaragua. The Esquipulas document calls this simultaneity. This means that different persons and governments must take a series actions at the same time for peace to be achieved.

Of course, the conflict in Nicaragua is not entirely a domestic one. We all know that the conflict has some foreign elements, and that other governments and people must do their share to achieve peace.

However, we who lead the Nicaraguan Government—president Daniel Ortega most of all—believe we are people of peace and goodill. We are not determined to continue this war because we love to fight, or because we like to see the blood of the Nicaraguan people flow, but because we have been forced to give weapons to the Nicaraguan people to defend the nation from foreign aggression.

We want to act in good faith, with goodwill, with a spirit of peace and harmony. This is why we have said that although compliance with the peace agreements must be simultaneous, we are prepared to take advanced steps to demonstrate the good faith of the Nicaraguan Government and people regarding compliance with these agreements.

This is why we have organized and installed the national reconciliation commission in Nicaragua, the country that first set this commission in motion. There are still countries in Central America that have neither organized nor set in motion their national reconciliation commissions. However, this will not keep us from moving forward. We have announced the return to Nicaragua of some Catholic bishops and priests who had left Nicaragua and whose return was impeded by obstacles. We also complied in advance with this, thus demonstrating good will and good faith.

On 13 September, the president announced a pardon for Central American prisoners who were arrested in Nicaragua for having violated the country's laws. The National Assembly is analyzing the implementation of this decree.

The Nicaraguan Government also annulled the decree allowing the government to seize the property of those who stayed out of the country for more than 6 months. This law has been abolished as a demonstration of good will.

The president also announced the existence of a national dialogue among all the political parties in the country and included the 11 legally registered opposition political parties, the Democratic Coordinating Board—which comprises political organizations, labor unions, and business associations also in the opposition—and all the groups that by the time the dialogue begins will have put down their weapons and which want to participate in the dialogue with a peaceful attitude of national reconciliation.

Today, the Nicaraguan Government, complying ahead of time, and taking steps in advance of the peace agreements' deadlines, hereby announces the reopening of the daily *La Prensa*. [applause]

Two weeks ago, when the national reconciliation commission, headed by Cardinal Obando, met at the archbishop's office, the commission learned of a letter signed by the *La Prensa* owners. In that letter, the owners asked the national reconciliation commission to intercede with the government to reopen the newspaper.

The national reconciliation commission decided to deliver—through me as the government's representative—this letter to the president of the Republic, so that he could decide on how communication could be established with the owners of the daily *La Prensa*.

The president of the Republic, through important government officials, established communication with the owners of the daily *La Prensa*. These talks culminated yesterday, when President Daniel Ortega met with Mrs Violeta Chamorro to discuss the reopening of the *La Prensa*. This meeting took place in the presence of Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, who participated yesterday in this meeting during his visit to Nicaragua to participate in the Central American foreign ministers' meeting, taking place in Nicaragua within the framework of the Esquipulas process.

The government, once the talks concluded, authorized the circulation of the *La Prensa*. A joint communique was agreed upon. In this communique the government and the owners of *La Prensa* agreed, in the document's two fundamental parts, on the following: In the framework of the Guatemala agreements, the Nicaraguan Government hereby authorizes the reopening of the daily *La Prensa* beginning today, with no restrictions other than those imposed by responsible journalism; and the board of directors of the *La Prensa* hereby states its willingness to contribute to the climate of peace and understanding that the country needs to make progress in the process of dialogue and national reconciliation, and notes that it will make every effort to begin circulation within the next few days, if this is possible for the newspaper.

We wanted to take advantage of this opportunity to make this announcement, which we are sure will add new, positive elements for Nicaragua's reconciliation process, for the rapprochement of Nicaraguans who have been separated by war. We are sure this will contribute to peace, to rebels wanting to return to their homes and jobs in peace, taking advantage of the amnesty law. We are sure that this will make possible the reunification of the Nicaraguan family in the terms we all want: peace, understanding, and reconciliation. We are sure that little by little we can start building a new, sovereign, and free country with no foreign meddling or threat, and that we can have a country in harmony, in peace.

We have decided that there was no better place for making this announcement that strengthens peace and reconciliation in Nicaragua than during this religious service called United for Peace.

Thank you. [applause]

Fire Destroys Construction Ministry

PA200057 Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Managua, 19 Sep (AFP)—A raging fire today destroyed the main installations of the Nicaraguan Construction Ministry, located in downtown Managua, causing losses in excess of 3 billion cordobas (approximately $40 million), according to official sources.

The fire destroyed 16 radios that were used to connect the ministry with several branches throughout the country, 1 laboratory, 2 vehicles, a building, and a section where development plans were prepared.

According to the initial report, the fire was caused by a failure in the electrical system, but official sources did not rule out the possibility of sabotage.

The fire began early this Saturday morning.

Daniel Ortega Rejects Talks With Contras

PA190114 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2035 GMT 18 Sep 87

[News conference held by President Daniel Ortega with reporters at Managua's Intercontinental Hotel on 18 September—live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ...and he said what is stated in the letter that was given to me today by the Costa Rican foreign minister. The letter substantially says: With the best of faith, I take the liberty of fraternally and vehemently issuing an appeal that your government begin the necessary talks, as soon as you consider it possible and within the Guatemala agreement's preparatory period, to attain a cease-fire through Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo's mediation. Given his status, he will be fully trusted by the parties involved.

In other words, President Arias' initiative clearly refers to a cease-fire. The letter does not say that Cardinal Obando should play the role of mediator with the contras or that Nicaragua is ready to participate in a dialogue with the contras. This is not included in the initiative, and we have been quite clear about this. President Arias and the other Central American presidents know our position concerning this. We are willing to participate in a dialogue with the U.S. Government, but not with the mercenary forces. Referring to the cease-fire that is included in the Guatemala agreement, we will take the necessary steps, bearing in mind initiatives such as the one presented by President Arias.

[Reporter] Commander, will you answer President Arias' letter in writing?

[Ortega] I have already replied. I have given my answer to Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto. Thank you.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] with the foreign ministers?

[Ortega] We talked with Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I believe that we will talk with them; that is, the commission that will arrive tomorrow.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] What?

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We will talk with all the commission members.

[Reporter] Commander, will you hold talks concerning the cease-fire or will the cardinal [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] We will establish the corresponding mechanisms to fulfill the cease-fire provisions in the Guatemala agreement. We will see how we implement those mechanisms.

[Reporter] What if President Arias mediates to renew the Manzanillo talks between you and [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] We have presented specific proposals to the U.S. Government, and President Arias is aware of our position. He has a specific mission during his trip to the United States. He will take a message from the Costa Rican Government and people, but he will of course also refer to the Central American situation.

20,000 Fuel Coupons Reportedly Missing

PA172211 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Lack of strict control over fuel coupons during the printing process created conditions that resulted in the disappearance of approximately 20,000 fuel coupons, which on the black market will sell for approximately 100 million cordobas.

The control over fuel for vehicles began in 1982. For the past 2 years, the coupons were printed by the [name indistinct] Publications Center. Until now, there had not been any thefts involving coupons.

Jose Antonio Blanco, of the Police Department's economic investigations office, has reported that in August, six persons were arrested in possession of a large number of coupons for use during the 3d quarter of this year. [passage omitted]

Argentina

Postponement of Debt Interest Payments Sought

PY202333 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] (NA)—The government planned to open a new round of negotiations on its foreign debt with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) this week aimed at postponing payment of interest due this month until March and obtaining a new one-billion dollar loan on the grounds of a fall in exports.

The negotiating team, headed by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, would take with it a new series of measures aimed at improving the government's revenue situation and would admit that it had been unable to achieve the targets set in previous arrangements with the IMF, government sources said.

The sources said it was very likely that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo would take part in the talks as part of Argentina's intention of putting the negotiations in a political framework.

The main objective of the government was to convince creditors to agree to a revision of interest rates to bring them down to an overall three percent which it considered the historic rate, the sources said.

The Argentine stance would imply a new request for a waiver for not having brought its accounts within the provisions jointly agreed with the IMF, which was the control that the IMF imposed on countries to which it granted stand-by loans, the sources said.

According to the sources, the new one-billion dollar loan was to cancel overdue back payments on the foreign debt.

Foreign Ministry Official Departs For Managua

PY180331 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0118 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (DYN)—Today, Ramon Villagra Delgado, director of the Foreign Ministry Central America and Caribbean Department, departed for Managua to participate in the meetings of the international commission for verification and follow-up on the peace agreement signed by the Central American presidents on 7 August 1987 to review the progress made in implementing the Esquipulas II document.

Villagra Delgado, heading a large delegation of experts, will begin discussions tomorrow with his counterparts in the Group of 8—comprised of the Contadora and Contadora Support Groups—and with United Nations and OAS representatives to review the implementation of the peace agreement. [passage omitted]

Alfonsin Asks Cabinet To Plan 2-Year Policies

PY202322 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) Chapadmalal—Raul Alfonsin yesterday instructed his Cabinet ministers and leading Radical legislators to clearly fix government policies for the next two years in the face of "a challenge to see who governs best" while former Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli denied he was "sacked" from his position.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez met reporters at this holiday resort after two sessions of talks between Radical Party (UCR) leaders and Cabinet members.

According to Lopez, the president called on his cabinet to "act with efficiency" in the next two years in order to "satisfy growth expectations" expressed by the citizenry during mid-term elections.

Lopez revealed that Alfonsin first briefed the new Cabinet members on the economic policies implemented by his government during the last two years, with special emphasis on the foreign debt and the deregulation and denationalization of the economy.

Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Treasury Secretary Mario Brodersohn and Central Bank President Jose Luis Machinea were the main speakers during yesterday's sessions.

Lopez denied that the restructuring of the state-owned media would be reviewed during the weekend meeting and discarded that any "immediate measures" would be taken as a result of the talks.

In the Federal Capital, Troccoli delivered a speech during a dinner he hosted in the Police Officers Club. In the speech, he admitted that the Radical defeat in mid-term elections called for a Cabinet shake-up. He said that this criteria was not shared by other members of the executive branch, a fact which prompted him to leave the government. Troccoli nevertheless denied that he left on bad terms with other government officials.

Trucco Confirmed Head of State Holding Company

PY191900 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Government sources yesterday confirmed that former Public Works Minister Pedro Trucco will replace Enrique Olivera at the helm of the holding company for state enterprises (DEP).

Newly-appointed Public Works Minister Rodolfo Terragno reportedly agreed to restructure DEP as demanded by Trucco to accept the position.

The sources stressed that Olivera had submitted his "irrevocable resignation" when Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille was confirmed in his position.

Senate Commission Analyzes Army Reorganization

PY191220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA)—Army Chief of Staff General Jose Dante Caridi today spoke before 30 congressmen and enumerated a "long list of Army budget

needs" during a meeting organized to analyze the Army's reorganization and modernization. The speech led Radical Party Deputy Balbino Zubiri, the Chamber of Deputies' Defense Committee president, to disapprove of the statements made by the military chief.

After a long meeting in the Libertador building, which was attended by Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena, Zubiri told journalists that "the results were not positive." He denied that the Holy Week military uprising was discussed.

"We listened to all the military chiefs, including Caridi, who enumerated a long list of needs, hardships, and dissatisfactions, which are neither greater nor less than those of the rest of society."

Trying to conceal his disapproval, Zubiri said that "the specific subject on the reorganization of the force was discussed for only 10 minutes, out of the 4 hours the meeting lasted."

He said the Army's budget situation "has been discussed since 1982," adding that "that dust has now turned into mud."

"They exaggerated everything. They discussed something unrelated to the subject I asked to be discussed," he said.

Zubiri said: "I am personally more interested in the budget of the health and education sectors than that of defense, and I am saying this as president of the defense committee."

He stressed that "all the military chiefs talked about the Army budget, including Caridi." He nonetheless praised the Army chief of staff for "giving some solutions, like reducing administrative expenditures, and transfering some units."

However, Alberto Melon, Justicialist Party deputy and Defense Committee member, said to the media: "I thought the meeting was positive, because, for the first time, they did not speak of the Armed Forces role in democracy. This is something that must be praised."

Melon criticized "the lack of a comprehensive policy for the Armed Forces [passage indistinct] the government does not know which structural guidelines are drawn for the defense sector."

Melon said that "Gen Arribillaga gave a detailed explanation of the reorganization of the military service."

The meeting was attended by several lawmakers, including Antonio Berhongaray of the Radical Civic Union, and president of the Senate Defense Commission; Peronist Senator Horacio Bravo Herrera; officialist deputies Leopoldo Moreau and Jesus Rodriguez; Oscar Alende of the Intransigent Party; and Maria Julia Alsogaray of the Democratic Centrist Union.

During the meeting, discussions centered on the present operative capacity of the Army and their plans for modernization, laying special emphasis on the maneuvers and different tasks under the responsibility of the branch.

The new instruction programs that have been implemented in the Military Schools since the advent of the UCR government were also briefly analyzed.

Government Sells Stake in Petrochemical Plant

PY191909 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] (NA)—The government yesterday decided to sell the state's share in the Rio Tercero Petrochemical Company through a public tender scheduled for December 15.

According to decree 1505, the shares held by Fabricaciones Militares and the State Oil Company (YPF) can only be transferred to other Argentine companies. The decree also excludes those firms in which the state holds shares, unless they are in the process of being privatized. Such is the case of Atanor, Carboquimica Argentina, and the four satellite companies of the Bahia Blanca Complex (Petropol, Polisur, Monomeros Vinilicos and Induclor).

If bids are not presented, a new tender will be called within 30 days.

The sale of state shares in the Rio Tercero Petrochemical Company is part of the deregulation and privatization process announced by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille last June, and ratified by newly-appointed Public Works Minister Rodolfo Terragno.

Bomb in Posadas Causes Damage, No Victims

PY191759 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1637 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Posadas, 19 Sep (TELAM)—A powerful homemade bomb was thrown early this morning by unknown persons at a house near the governor's residence. There were no victims but the explosion caused serious damage to the house, which is occupied by a married couple and their young child.

Sources linked to the investigation have reported that the bomb is similar to the explosives that were planted at the family vault of the Noziglia family and at the Noziglia Clinic here.

The bomb was thrown at a house in the Luis Piedrabuena neighborhood. The house is owned by Luis Gonzaga Rios. Rios, his wife, and 6-year-old son were all asleep when the bomb exploded. Gonzaga said: The explosion raised us nearly 50 cm above the bed in which the three of us were sleeping, and threw us against a wall.

Police reported that the device was homemade, according to an examination of fragments found by the bomb squad. Firemen arrived and conducted a thorough inspection.

Police spokesmen said the incident [words indistinct] is related to attacks on the property of two Justicialista Party leaders of this capital, which occurred a few days after the 6 September elections.

Brazil

Sarney Appoints New Agrarian Reform Minister

PY191730 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] It has been confirmed that former Para Governor Jader Barbalho is the new agrarian reform minister. The minister announced this at the end of a meeting he held today with President Sarney. He reported that he will be sworn in on the afternoon of 22 September.

Jader Barbalho said he has the support of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] and of his own party [not further specified]. He added that he will carry out the agrarian reform program in a practical and unemotional manner, and that he is very concerned about the problem of violence in rural areas.

Sarney Asks Ministers for Presidential System

PY190336 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Excerpts] President Jose Sarney today held a breakfast meeting with seven of his ministers at the Planalto Palace. The president asked the ministers to lobby for the presidential system in the Constituent Assembly. [passage omitted]

At the end of the afternoon Frota Netto, presidential public relations secretary, confirmed President Sarney's preference for the presidential system with a strong and active Congress.

[Begin Frota Netto recording] The president's position was clearly laid down in May. First, he prefers the presidential system with a strong Congress and a 5-year term for the president. Second, if Congress could find an alternative agreed by all, the president would support it.

An alternative could not be found, a consensus could be reached, and no one submitted an objective proposal. This means that the president was correct in maintaining his position: a presidential system with a strong Congress and a 5-year term for the president. [end recording]

Frota Netto also said that President Sarney had instructed Carlos Sant' Anna, the government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, to assay all proposals of presidential systems submitted to the Constituent Assembly and to lobby for their approval. Frota Netto said the president also asked the ministers to cooperate with the work of the assembly, and added that the president's sole purpose is to defend the national interests without personal considerations.

IAEA Pressures for Safeguards on CNEN, Navy

PY181856 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Sep 87 p 5

[By correspondent Jose Roberto Arruda]

[Excerpt] Vienna—Brazil will face serious difficulties at the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) conference which opened yesterday and will close on 28 September. The Atomic Club member-countries will pressure Brazil to put the installations of the Navy and the national Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN), where uranium enrichment operations are being conducted, under international safeguards.

Recently, when President Jose Sarney solemnly announced that Brazil has gained the uranium-enriching capability—a sensitive technology—CNEN and Navy scientists knew the difficulties they were going to confront in the future. Now that the technological battle has been won, the diplomatic battle begins to keep Brazil from becoming outlawed in the IAEA, an UN agency.

According to CNEN President Rex Nazare Alves, Brazil is now in the position to enrich uranium on an industrial scale. This accomplishment is not to be minimized, because the scientists engaged in that project succeeded in overcoming a 30-year delay in just 8 years. The Brazilian military permitted the announcement to be made only when the uranium enrichment process was proved successful.

This means that the Brazilian Navy already possesses centrifugal manufacturing facilities in Ipero, Sao Paulo State, where those units can be manufactured at will. It also demonstrates that the tough technological problem of finding a metal alloy capable of resisting the corrosive properties of uranium hexafluoride has been solved. Likewise, it shows that the undesirable vibration problem in the centrifuges—a barrier that few countries have been able to overcome—has also been successfully mastered. [passage omitted]

USSR Invests in Steel Alloy Plant Installation

PY171252 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Sep 87 p 21

[Text] The Soviet Government will make its first investment in Brazil through a $60-million loan (3 billion cruzados) to the Provale Company for the installation of a manganese steel alloy plant in the Carajas region. This was announced yesterday by Agripino Abranches Viana, president of the Vale do Rio Doce Company.

Provale is a company owned by the Vale do Rio Doce Company (49 percent of shares) and Prometal (51 percent of shares). The announcement of the creation of the plant will be made by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in December 1987 or January 1988 when he is due to visit Brazil and other Latin American countries. Abranches Viana also said the creation of the Provale plant will be one of the main topics to be discussed by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze when he meets with President Sarney and Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre during his visit to Brazil, beginning on 27 September.

The Provale project, which will invest $100 million (5 billion cruzados), will produce 150,000 tons of manganese steel alloy annually. Under the agreement with the

Soviet Union, they are committed to buy 75,000 tons of the manganese steel alloy per year for a period of 12 years. The $60-million (3 billion cruzados) Soviet loan has been contracted at a 4-percent annual interest rate, with a 5-year grace period before amortization begins.

Another important investment will be made in coming years by the Vale do Rio Doce Company to expand the CENIBRA Company of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais State. According to Agripino Abranches Viana, the Vale do Rio Doce Company and the Japan Brazilian Papers (JBP) Company—partners at CENIBRA—will invest $40 million (20 billion cruzados) in the next 3 years. This investment will be made to raise CENIBRA's annual cellulose production from 360,000 to 720,000 tons.

Abranches Viana also said that another important cellulose production project will be implemented by the Vale do Rio Doce Company in partnership with the Suzno Papers Company in the Southern region of Bahia state. The Vale do Rio Doce Company will have a $30-40 million (1.5-2.0 billion cruzados) financial participation in a total investment of $580 million (29 billion cruzados). In addition, the Vale do Rio Doce Company will contribute with land and forest which it owns, thereby completing a 49 percent participation in total investment. The other 51 percent will be put up by the Suzano Papers Company, which will seek finance from the National Social and Economic Development Bank (BNDES).

Another priority area for the Vale do Rio Doce Company in the coming years will be the mining of gold, which currently produces 1.8 tons per year. The company is investing this year $35 million (1.75 billion cruzados) in this area, and its aim is to produce 15 tons annually within a 10-year period.

Sabotage Considered in Freire Plane Accident

PY171717 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Excerpt] The Aeronautics Ministry does not discard the possibility of sabotage or human error in the case of the plane accident that killed Land Reform Minister Marcos Freire.

The preliminary report from the Accident Investigation and Prevention Department of the Aeronautics Ministry reached no conclusion on the cause of the plane accident which on 8 September killed Minister Freire; Jose Eduardo Raduan, INCRA [National Institute of Land Reform and Settlement] President; and all the top officials of the Land Reform Ministry.

According to that report, the right-hand turbine was operating at full power when the plane hit a tree and crashed. One theory is that a bird may have been sucked in by one of the turbines, because blood stains have been found on the turbine. According to Colonel (Edumund Zelinski), chief of the Aeronautics Ministry Communications Center, theories that the accident could have been caused by infrastructure defficiency, weather conditions, explosion, or failure by the air traffic control system have been ruled out. He added that all other possibilities, not discarding that of sabotage, will now be thoroughly studied. [passage omitted]

Chile

Investigator Links Cuba to Attack on Pinochet

PY182300 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Sep 87 p C2

[By Jenny del Rio, Mario Valle, and Sebastian Campana]

[Excerpt] The attack on President Pinochet was planned in Cuba a year before the Manual Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] carried it out at the Cajon del Maipo. The terrorist action was planned in detail by officers of the Cuban chief of staff.

To carry out the "annihilation ambush," Chilean terrorists—experts in combat techniques—chose the Las Achupallas Hill, at the Cajon del Maipo, because of its location between two slopes covered by heavy woods that created a natural corridor to ambush the presidential motorcade.

Special Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva gave this information to *El Mercurio* today, the first anniversary of the attack on President Pinochet. Five of his bodyguards were killed and 11 were seriously wounded.

Torres Silva is investigating the attack, the arms smuggling in the northern zone, and the murder of Carabinero Miguel Vazquez Tobar.

The report on the investigation of the attack fills 18 volumes and more than 10,000 pages; 7 notebooks include reports by experts and several photobraphs.

Thirty-six people have been indicted, eight of whom as direct participants. The others are accused of illegal possession of weapons and explosives or of illegal association.

Two of the terrorists who shot at the presidential motorcade were killed on 16 June 1987 in a confrontation with security agents at a "hideout" on Pedro Donoso Street.

"Of the 21 people who directly participated in the ambush, some definitely are no longer in the country. There are others who are still in the country, and it is just a matter of time until they are arrested. They have been identified, Torres Silva stated. [passage omitted]

Col Carreno Statement Says Release 'Imminent'

PA210442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (AFP)—Chilean Colonel Carlos Carreno, who was kidnapped 20 days ago by the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, has sent a message to President Augusto Pinochet announcing his imminent release, the clandestine organization announced early this morning.

According to the kidnappers, the message, taken from a recording that the colonel sent to his relatives a week ago, states: "General, I beg you to stop the search and the raids. I will be released very soon."

Court Martial Denies APSI Directors Release
PY181931 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0720 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Santiago, 17 Sep (EFE)—The court martial today turned down a release-on-bond request submitted on behalf of the opposition magazine *Apsi* director and deputy director, Marcelo Contreras and Sergio Marras, respectively.

Both journalists have been kept at the Capuchino Street Jail in Santiago since 25 August. Socialist Clodomiro Almeyda is also being kept in that prison.

Contreras and Marras are to be tried for allegedly offending the Armed Forces by attempting to publish an issue of *Apsi* magazine in which General Augusto Pinochet was lampooned and compared to King Louis XV. [passage omitted]

Cardinal Offended by Refusal on Priests Return
PY181935 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Sep (EFE)—The Chilean Government's refusal to authorize the return to the country of three French priests, who were expelled last year, is an offense against Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, the Santiago Archbishop.

This is what Msgr Felipe Barriga, vicar of the Santiago Southern region, has told the newspaper *Fortin Mapocho* regarding the Chilean Government's refusal to authorize the return to the country of priests Jaime Lancelot, Daniel Carruette, and Pierre Dubois, who heads the parish of the La Victoria neighborhood.

Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno and the Chilean bishop's Permanent Committee had requested the military government, headed by Augusto Pinochet, to lift the expulsion order against these priests but the government categorically refused to comply with the request.

The three priests were expelled from Chile 1 year ago on 11 September but they were arrested 3 days before by the police in the La Victoria neighborhood where they exercised their ministry.

The three priests were arrested 24 hours after the attack on General Augusto Pinochet's entourage which resulted in the death of 5 escorts, and the injury of 12 guards, 3 of them seriously.

Naval High Command Appointments Announced
PY181901 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Sep 87 p C 3

[Text] The Naval Public Relations Department yesterday announced the changes in the Naval High Command, made after the Naval Council meeting held a few weeks ago in Valparaiso, and headed by Navy Commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino.

The Naval High Command for 1988 will be made up of: Vice Admiral Hernan Rivera Calderon, Naval chief of staff; Vice Admiral Rigoberto Cruz Johnson, National Defense chief of staff; both of whom will fulfill their second consecutive year in these posts.

The new staff also includes: Rear Admiral Aldo Montagna Bargetto as Navy Auditor General; Rear Admiral Jorge Sepulveda Ortiz as Naval Personnel Department general director; Rear Admiral Fernando Navajas Irigoyen as First Naval Zone Commander; Rear Admiral Gustavo Pfeifer Niedbalski as general director of Maritime Territory and the Merchant Marine; Rear Admiral German Toledo Lazcano as Navy Cabinet economic adviser; Rear Admiral Rolando Vergara Gonzalez as Navy Service general director; Rear Admiral Jorge Martinez Busch as Fleet Commander; Rear Admiral Herald Rosenqvist Senoret as Director of Navy Shipyards and Arsenals; Rear Admiral Herbert Wilhem Perelman as Naval Medical Corps director; Rear Admiral Federico Penaranda Garces as Navy auditor; Rear Admiral Eduardo Alvayay Fuentes as 2d Naval Zone Commander; Rear Admiral Fernando Lazcano Jimenez as 3d Naval Zone Commander; Rear Admiral Oscar Aranda Valverde as Naval Intelligence Department director; Rear Admiral Alfredo Gallegos Villalobos as chief of Chilean Naval Mission in Washington; Rear Admiral Claudio Aguayo Herrera as Naval Aviation Commander; Captain Jose del Barrio Valenzuela as Acounting and Supply Department director; Captain Carlos Blanlot Kerbenhar as Infantry Marine Commander; Captain Alejandro Campos Lira as Welfare Department Director; Captain Jorge Ardiles Rojas as Submarine Force Commander; Captain Rafael Gonzalez Rees as chief of the Chilean Naval Mission in London; Captain Enrique Vera jofre as War Material director; Captain Douglas Ashcroft Sotomayor as Naval Engineering Director; Captain Pedro Anguita Izquierdo as Navy secretary general; Captain Juan Mackay Barriga as Navy General Staff deputy chief; Captain Juan Toledo de la Maza as Navy Cabinet chief; and Captain Mario Sepulveda Matus as Naval Instruction Department director.

MIR Denies Participation in Coalition
PY182342 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Sep 87 p C2

[Text] The National Secretariat of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] said "the MIR does not participate in the United Left coalition," and added that "the strategies of negotiations or those seeking the political defeat of the regime have not succeeded." The secretariat reiterates the MIR's call for armed struggle against the government.

Ademir Arce, who introduces himself as the "MIR's clandestine spokesman" signed a note sent to *El Mercurio* in which he claims that "a splinter group" is claiming to represent the MIR in the United Left coalition and is

thus "presenting a false image" of MIR official policy "barren of its revolutonary character."

The note adds that "the MIR will not lay down its arms and make a call to the people to abandon the armed struggle." The manifesto emphasizes that "negotiation strategies or those seeking the political defeat of the regime have not succeeded." The MIR maintains that September "is a month suitable for the formation of more militia and armed groups from within the masses and to organize the struggle in the streets and the popular self-defense."

The note ends with a homage to former President Salvador Allende and is signed by the MIR National Secretariat, excutive organ of the faction headed by Andres Pascal Allende.

9 Arrested in Valdivia for Violating Arms Law

PY181922 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Sep 87 p C9

[By Cery Toro]

[Text] Valdivia—As a result of an operation ordered by a local military court, Carabineros have arrested nine persons charged with violating Law 17.798, the Arms and Explosives Control Law.

Rene Pino Pineda, Miguel Uribe Perez, Rigoverto Uribe Perez, Susana Parada Carrillo, Jose Montecinos Vito, Jose Almonacid Vargas, Sergio Vazquez Perez, and Jorge Vazquez Perez were arrested yesterday during a raid carried out before dawn in the Valdivia construction sector.

Carabineros officers confiscated pamphlets; a manual mimeograph; explosives; home-made bombs; primers; electric detonators; "tire busters"; Communist Party instruction booklets; 22-caliber rounds; wooden sticks; linchacos [no further identified]; news bulletins; saltpeter; and documents on training private militias.

The people arrested and the material confiscated has been placed at the disposal of the 4th Military Court of Valdivia.

Colombia

President Barco Continues Visit to South Korea

Meets With Chon Tu-hwan

PA181735 [Editorial report] Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish at 1715 GMT on 17 September broadcasts an approximately 15-minute special recorded report entitled "A Vision of Korea" presented by the Colombian Presidency Press and Information Secretariat.

The opening shot shows the protocol ceremony of 17 September marking the arrival of Colombian President Virgilio Barco at Seoul's Blue House, where ROK President Chon Tu-hwan awaits him. The announcer says this visit takes place 10 days after President Barco's surgery. The camera shows President Barco signing the Blue House visitors book. President Barco walks slowly but firmly along the various halls of the presidential residence and looks considerably slimmer than he did before his surgery. The announcer says President Barco stood up for over 10 minutes during the ceremony to exchange gifts. President Barco was decorated with two ROK orders of merit.

The camera then shows the two presidents entering a room where they sign a "joint statement," which includes "a recognition of the importance of mutual cooperation between the two developing countries, agreements to increase overall cooperation for the benefit of both countries, as well as the reaffirmation of their political will to increase bilateral trade."

The report continues saying the two presidents expressed their willingness to increase technical and scientific cooperation and President Barco praised Korea's export policies. The camera shows the two presidents exchanging documents and shaking hands.

The announcer states that before his departure from the Blue House, "President Barco said the Colombian Government will continue offering its support and understanding for the ROK's positions at international forums, including Nonaligned Movement meetings. President Barco also agreed with the efforts made by the ROK Government to achieve peace on the Korean peninsula."

The recording concludes with a medium shot of President Barco leaving the Blue House after embracing President Chon Tu-hwan. President Barco enters the car with slow movements. The camera does not show a closeup shot of President Barco throughout the report.

Addresses Nation From ROK

PA190212 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0024 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Address by Colombian President Virgilio Barco to the nation from Seoul; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Colombians: With the approval of the excellent team of Korean physicians who successfully gave me their best attention, I will soon return to Colombia. I expect to arrive Sunday, 20 September. I will execute my duties with my usual interest and zeal. With the help of the government team and the Colombian people, I will continue our program of political, social, and economic changes. The public has well-founded hopes in the soundness of this renovation strategy and in the formation of a more just and loving society in which progress will be shared by all and which will particularly benefit the weakest sectors of society.

I return to Colombia convinced that I have completed an important task—despite the well-known unpredicted events—both here and in some other countries that

border the Pacific. We have opened a new aspect of Colombia's foreign policy, which will have deep repercussions for the country's [Colombia] development, particularly for the people living on the Pacific coast. We will remain firm in this effort. Actions to implement talks and agreements will now follow. The new Pacific coast policy will enrich Colombia's entire life. We should feel proud because we have proven the soundness and strength of our institutions.

Because I will have to undergo an operation, under local anesthesia,to close the colostomy opening, in early October, I have given instructions to reschedule my visits to Portugal, Spain, and the Holy See. This will conclude the surgery that I underwent here in Seoul.

I hereby express my warmest thanks for the support of the former presidents, political and trade unions leaders, and personalities representing various social sectors. I hereby reiterate my thanks for the cordial messages that top leaders of friendly countries sent me while in the ROK. I feel the sincere friendship of my fellow citizens and their firm determination to join me with their effort, faith, and optimism to achieve the ambitious goals we have before us. These goals seek to benefit all Colombians.

I hope to see you soon.

Explains Texas Plane Incident

PA210311 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0228 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Bogota, 20 Sep (EFE)—Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas, on arrival this evening at Bogota gave no importance to the problem that the airplane in which he was traveling had at Kelly Military Base in San Antonio, Texas, United States.

After arriving in Bogota at 1928 hours, Virgilio Barco said that what happened this morning in San Antonio was only "a security landing," not an emergency landing, and criticized the media that called it an "emergency" landing. [passage omitted]

On his arrival, President Barco said that in spite of his frustrated tour, "no time was lost." He thanked "the Korean doctors for the excellent attention" they provided, and boasted about his "excellent health," which permitted a quick recovery.

He noted the importance of the Caribbean Basin and said that "it is up to the Colombians to promote the opening of the basin." "The seed has been planted in fertile land," Barco said on arrival. He added: "We are doing fine."

After receiving honors from the military forces and his government ministers, President Barco Vargas went to his residence to rest from his eventful trip.

Returns From Asia Trip 20 Sep

PA210102 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Bogota, 20 Sep (AFP)—Colombian President Virgilio Barco returned to Bogota at 1927 (0027 GMT), after undergoing surgery for peritonitis in Seoul.

Barco, 66, canceled a tour through East Asia, which included the PRC and the Phillippines, in addition to the ROK.

Barco alighted from the Boeing 707 at the Catam military airport, 18 km west of Bogota in a heavy rain.

Barco was driven to the Narino Presidential Palace, where he was awarded military honors and resumed the presidential functions he had delegated to Foreign Minister Julio Londono.

Arrests Spark Tension on Venezuelan Border

PA192128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (AFP)—A tense situation has erupted at the Colombian-Venezuelan border area in La Guajira Peninsula following the arrest by the Venezuelan National Guard of a Colombian journalist and a government official.

As a form of reprisal, Colombian Indians have been holding a member of the Venezuelan Judicial Technical Police, according to a report from a Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network correspondent in the area.

A Colombian Senate commission is carrying out an inspection of the border.

Border Incident Resolved

PA200244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Bogota, 19 Sep (AFP)—The most recent incident at the Colombian-Venezuelan border area of La Guajira was resolved satisfactorily today with the release of a Colombian journalist and a government inspector, and that of a Venezuelan secret agent, who had been arrested by the Colombian authorities.

This type of incident is common in the border area, but this one received a lot of coverage because it took place during a visit there by Colombian congressmen investigating the border situation. [passage omitted]

The release of Vicente Silva, a Colombian Circuito Todelar radio network reporter, and of Inspector Pilar Soto took place simultaneously with the release of Venezuelan secret agent Jose Ramon Basararte, of the Judicial Technical Police, following 4 hours of negotiations among the congressmen and high-ranking military officers from the two countries. [passage omitted]

Peru

State of Emergency Extended Due to Violence

PA190322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (AFP)—It was officially announced here today that the Peruvian Government has extended the state of emergency—including suspension of constitutional guarantees—for 30 days in the provinces of Lima and Callao because "the violence continues."

Meanwhile, nine bodies of peasants were found in two pits in the jungle area of Patacocha, Santa Rosa. The bodies were in advanced stages of decomposition and had bullet wounds in the heads, as reported to the superior district court by relatives in Ayacucho, in the Andean southeast.

The government decree published in the official newspaper, *El Peruano*, stated that the emergency measures—in effect in the cited provinces since 7 February 1986—is an attempt to "reestablish public order in the mentioned areas." In this regard, constitutional guarantees concerning the inviolability of homes and the freedom of movement in the area in question will continue to be suspended. Moreover, the right to gather in groups was also suspended; street demonstrations must first obtain a permit from the Lima or Callao prefectures. The right not to be arrested without an arrest warrant was also suspended, and the Armed Forces will continue to control public order. Despite rumors to the effect that the curfew, lifted last 28 July by the government, would be reinstated because of a resurgence of violence in Lima and the interior of the country, the Armed Forces joint command has made no decision regarding this.

A judicial source in the zone confirmed to AFP that about 15 towns located in the Andean heights of the provinces of Ayacucho and Antabamba do not have local authorities or police because they have fled from the area because of the constant harassment and death threats from Shining Path death squads. About 400 rural teachers also left their schools 2 months ago, to the detriment of about 18,000 high school and grammar school students.

A morning newspaper in this capital published a list of the 15 towns that have been declared "liberated zones" by Shining Path, together with a list of the officials threatened with death. Additionally, police sources revealed that newsman and radio announcer Teodoro Carlos Medrano, who had a radio program entitled *Life Is Not Worth Anything* on radio Pasco, in the city of Pasco, 300 km southeast of Lima, was killed last night by two shots from an alleged terrorist commando composed of five persons.

The "resurgence" of violence will force police to recommence the combing operations that it carried out a few months ago to detect terrorists hiding in marginal zones, according to Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla.

State Department Tourist Pamphlet 'Alarmist'
PA190331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (AFP)—Diplomatic sources said in Lima today that the Peruvian Government expressed its surprise to the United States concerning a U.S. State Department pamphlet that recommends U.S. tourists take precautions against terrorism, drug trafficking, and street robberies when visiting Peru.

A note expressing the Peruvian Government's surprise was delivered yesterday by Cesar Atala, Peruvian ambassador to the United States, to the U.S. State Department in Washington. The protest arose after government Deputy Bertha Gonzalez Posada reported the document to her chamber and described the pamphlet's content as "alarmist and distortional," adding that it could create alarm and consequently affect the flow of U.S. tourists to Peru. After denouncing the content of the pamphlet before the parliamentary chamber, Deputy Gonzalez requested the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to intervene in the affair.

Power Outage Attributed To Terrorist Attacks
PA170427 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (EFE)—According to reports today from the city of Huancayo, the blackout suffered in Lima last night was a result of the destruction of two power pylons by terrorists.

The correspondent of the local radio station *Radioprogramas of Peru in that city, 415 km southeast of Lima, revealed that the pylons belong to the network of the Mantaro hydroelectric central, located in the Peruvian central mountains, which supplies energy to the capital.*

Also last night, alleged Shining Path members threw explosives at a bank, a municipal warehouse, a cooperative, and a brewery in the city of Huancayo, which was also left without power. There were no casualties, but material damages were significant. The power supply in Lima was back to normal today.